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LONDON.

PEACEFUL END OF THE BOER TROUBLE LOOKED FOR.

SINTHOMAS LIPTON'S DEPARTURE-COMING MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIA-

TION-POLEMICS PRECEDE THE

CHURCH COUNCIL.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.1 London, Aug. 26 .- The new budget of Transwas correspondence does not throw any light upon the essential points now at issue, but illustrates the temper in which negotiations are conducted on both sides. President Krüger has deferred for nearly a month any direct answers to the proposal for a joint inquiry into the effects of the new franchise. It is not yet known with positiveness how he has answered this pro posal, but it is generally believed that he has rejected it, at the same time offering a new franchise scheme which is in advance of Sir Alfred Milner's minimum. This would be acceptable if two conditions were not imposed. First, that all remaining questions shall be submitted to arbitration, and second, that British Quzerainty shall be renounced. The second condition is obviously put up only to be withdrawn, for no British Ministry could remain in office after accepting it. The first condition may be ,the basis for a compromise, if arbitration by a foreign Power should be excluded. Lord Salisbury is known to have taken to Osborne a long statement of the case, prepared by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and it is possible that something like an ultimatum may be sent to Pretoria in order to put an end to the dilatory tactics of

Krüger. Military preparations are in progress on both sides, two thousand British regulars having sailed this week for Cape Town from Gibraltar by way of Southampton, while the Boers are receiving shipments of arms and ammunition through the Orange Free State, which the Cape Premier considers it illegal to prohibit. Yet with all these signs of an approaching conflict, the inherent probabilities in the case are still in favor of a peaceful ad ustment, although the British uitimatum may be necessary in order to

Euston and Waterloo stations were crowded to-day with Americans. The St. Paul sailed with full cabins, General Grosvenor being the most conspicuous representative in public life, and Mr. Griscom returning by his favorite whip. The Euston train for the Campania was an immense one, and Sir Thomas Lipton's party occupied one carriage. Many friends were present to give him a final greeting, and he was kept busy for twenty minutes shaking hands with thein, while his friend, Lord Russell, looked on with a superior judicial smile. Sir Thomas was in high seather, and happy as a lark. When the guard warned him that he must go inside he made a short speech on the platform to a circle of friends-yachtsmen, porters and tea clerks-and when he entered the carriage stood at the window and shouted that he felt like an and was going among friends. He was repeatedly cheered by bystanders. Two green flags were waved by the porters. "For

He's a July Good Fellow" was sung, and cries were heard "Bring back the Cup!" and the train trundled out of the station with Sir Thomas's face still out of the window, beaming with smiles and his handkerchief fluttering. Sir Thomas, when asked whether he had any

final message to send to America, replied that he was particularly pleased to do so through The Tribune, which had treated him fairly and generously from the beginning. He confessed that he felt annoyed whenever it was suggested that he might not have fair play in the Cup races. He had been going to America nearly every year since his boyhood, and had as many friends to New-York as in London. The thought had never occurred to him that he would have anything but just treatment in the Cup races. There was nothing to be said, except that the best boat had always won before, and would again. If the Shamrock were a better boat than the Columbia he would bring the Cup back with him. There would be good feeling whichever boat might win, for yachtsmen would know that there had been fair play, and that one yacht was better than the other.

I called his attention to a remark in to-day's "Field" that it was difficult to understand why the Shamrock when docked should be hunground with curtains and guarded against sightseers, since the object of this secrecy could not be conjectured when both yachts were complete, and could not be altered in time for the races. He declined to say whether or not the orders for keeping up the mystery would be relaxed after his arrival, but asserted that the Columbia's secrets were guarded with equal jealousy. "I regard," he said, "the Herreshoffs as very great yacht builders, and am certain that they have not told all they know about the Columbia, nor allowed the public to find out all their secrets. As much is known of the Shamrock as of the Columbia. There is no more mystery about one than about the other. We think that we have some new and valuable elements and ideas in the Shamrock, and we hope to win the Cup with them. In any event, we shall do our best to prove that we have the better boat, and have no fears that Americans will misjudge us or show any prejudice against our honest attempt to win the Cup on the real merits of the Sham-

Sir Thomas spoke with great earnestness and put away with fine brogue and strong gestures even the bare suggestion that he would have anything but fair, sportsmanlike treatment off Sandy Hook. The large steamer the Midnight Sun will convey the special party of English yachtsmen to America, and an Atlantic liner will leave the Thames on September 20 with 250 passengers to witness the Cup races. The English press asserts that there is more interest in America in the races than is manifested here. The interest here will be keen enough if the Shamrock wins. Otherwise the result will be dismissed languidly as a contest between racing machines which are not yachts.

The Trades Union Congress, which will meet in Plymouth early in September, will have a vexatious question of discipline to deal with. A few years ago a deaf mute workman named Pentney began an apprenticeship as a smith, but without completing it, and was employed in other work for three years, because no fire could be found for him. A family of four was fed by this breadwinner. Two smiths struck in order to protest against his employment as a smith when a fire was provided and he undertook to finish his apprenticeship. These strikers were discharged, and two members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were employed in their places. The case was not taken up without some delay, and as the Amalgamated Society refused to discipline the engineers who Were employed in the places of the strikers, it has been charged with sanctioning blackleg operations, and the Parliamentary Committee has deprived the Society of Engineers of the privilege of representation in the Trades Union

THOUGHT TO POSSIBLY BE THE CITY OF ERIE, WITH A THOUSAND PASSENGERS ABOARD.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 26.-A dispatch from Painesville. Ohio, says that a steamer was seen on fire off Fairport, about 9 o'clock to-night. Tugs and the life-saving crew have gone out to drifting. The name of the boat is not known, but it may be the City of Erie, which left here for Buffalo at 8 o'clock with more than a thousand passengers on board.

NEGRO MURDERER CAPTURED

SOLDIERS AID SHERIFF'S POSSE IN

GEORGIA SWAMPS. Darien, Ga., Aug. 26.-The round-up of the riotous negroes in McIntosh County by the military to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Delgall, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delgall's brother and the woman directly implicated in the killing. Delgall's surrender was made to Lieutenant Wood, in charge of a detachment of thirty soldiers stationed for fifteen miles about the country to back up the Sheriff's posse, who were scouring the swamps. The swamps were being beaten closely, while the militia lined out on the bluff. Delgall's aged mother came out of the swamp with a request that Delgall be allowed to surrender to the

SITUATION REGARDED AS GRAVE. TROOPS TO AID THE SHERIFF-DIS-

TURBANCES ARE IN THE "BLACK BELT." Atlanta, Aug. 26.-One of the first messages received by Governor Candler to-day regarding the uprising of negroes in McIntosh County was from Captain J. H. Devoe, of Savannah, commanding the colored militia, who offered his company to the Governor to assist in quelling the rioting in Darien. The 1st Regiment, however, had been called out and the negro company was not needed. Colonel Lawton reported by wire to the Governor that it would be impossible to restore peace and order unless the Delegals were arrested. The Governor answered that Colonel Lawton was in command, and should act as wisdom and discretion suggested.

Messages from Darien, Brunswick, Savannah and many other places came rapidly into the Executive office, and some of them brought

"The situation in McIntosh County is extremely critical and grave," said the Governor. "The entire 1st Regiment, composed of seven companies, is on the scene, and I have ordered Companies I and F of the 4th Regiment to report to their armories and hold themselves in readiness for a call from Colonel Lawton.

"The law does not provide that militia can make arrests," continued the Governor, "but the troops will back up the Sheriff, who is surrounded by a large posse, and will see that he has all the assistance needed."

The Governor received a message from Colonel Lawton asking that tents be shipped to the soldiers, who are now in the western part of Mc-Intosh County. The tents will be sent from Havana, and the soldiers will be made as com

able as possible.

One report was received in the course of the day that not less than one thousand negroes were under arms in the swamps, and that they were in a position to sustain themselves for some time. Another message said that several hundred citizens, acting upon their own responsibility, left Brunswick this morning and were the transfer of the crime.

on the way to the scene of the crime.

The section of Georgia comprising McIntosh and Liberty countles, where the outbreak has occurred, is the "Black Belt" of the State. The negroes there number five to every white inhabi-tant. It is recognized as one of the most thickly inhabited negro sections in the South, and there are many towns and villages in which no white

The land, which is owned largely The land, which is owner angely by people, is tenanted by regroes. Some of the best farms are owned by the negroes themselves. It is known among them that should a prolonged difficulty with the whites occur the blacks would have sufficient food to sustain them supplied the farms either by the owners or tenants. The Okeefenokee swamp, in a portion of which the negroes hid, is probably the largest in the United States, being in many parts absolutely impenetrable and unexplored. It is a low, marshy land, fed by the sea water and covered with heavy growth of vines, tough grasses and othe semi-tropical plants.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

CAPITULATION OF SAN DOMINGO CITY DE-MANDED.

Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Aug. 26.-Popular sympathy with the revolutionary movement is undiminished. There has been some rioting by paid rioters, but no bloodshed, and the victory of the revolution is assured. The whole nation is fast becoming a unit in favor of a change of government.

A revolutionary commission arrived at Santiago to-day to demand the immediate capitulation of the city. It has been well received, and the details of the capitulation are being agreed upon between the local authorities and the commission.

To-day Manuel Castillo, the Governor of San Francisco de Macoris, which capitulated to the insurgents last Wednesday, formally resigned

When General Palino, Dominican Minister of War and Marine, undertook to leave Sanchez with a body of troops, to co-operate with a small Government gunboat ascending the river Yuna, in an attempt to recapture San Francisco de Macoris, he was unable to get his men across the plain. The Sanchez Railway officials, who are in sympathy with the revolution, refused

to transport the troops. Puerto Plata eagerly watches the progress of the insurrection, and awaits the hour of its own capitulation. The city is tranquil. The authorities, who are men of worth, desire that

the present Governor, Emilio Cordero y Devez-gado, should be continued in office.

An Italian merchant at Santo Domingo, to whom the late President Heureaux became indebted, the late President Heureaux became indebted, has presented a claim, to the Government for payment. Thus far the Government has declined to pay it, on the ground that the debt was incurred in a private and not a public capacity. It is understood that the merchant will evoke the assistance of the Italian Government.

GAVE A CHILD POISON FOR CANDY.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 26 (Special).-Annie Fridell, eight years old, was nearly poisoned to death to-day by her mother under the misapprehension that she was giving the child candy. Louis Eastburn, a druggist, who found the child was suffering from stomach troubles, gave the uncle some medicine in the shape of lozenges, with instructions to give the child one three times a day. Shortly after the child reached home the mothe heard her crying for more candy, which she said her uncle had bought. Supposing the bag of medicine to be the candy, the mother gave it to the child. An hour later she found the child lying the child. An hour later sae found the child lying on the floor, black in the face and vomiting. Then she realized that too much of the medicine had poisoned the child. Milks and other emetics were given, and the druggist did all in his power to save the child's life. Although favorable symptoms, have been manifested, it is feared the child may not recover.

BRILLIANT SEASON AT POLAND SPRING. Poland Spring, Me., August 26th.—Golf the chief attraction. "Spring" cup will be played for in September. Poland Spring House will remain open until Oct. 16. Bookings can be made at the Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New-York. Send for Poland water book mailed gratis.—(Advt.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS VESSEL AFIRE ON LAKE ERIE. KRUGER MUST BACK DOWN

CHAMBERLAIN INTIMATES THAT ENG-LAND'S PATIENCE IS EBBING.

HE SAYS THE TRANSVAAL PRESIDENT DRIBBLES HIS REPLIES LIKE WATER

FROM A SQUEEZED SPONGE. Birmingham, England, Aug. 26.-In throwing open his own gardens here this afternoon to the members of the St. Bartholomew's Ward Liberal Unionists, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjournment of Parliament.

"But what am I to talk about?" he asked the secretary. Cries of "The Transvaal!" "Yes," he answered; "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts, and about which I cannot talk or say much, lest I do harm. That is the relation of our race with the Transvaal Government. I wish I could tell you to-day that the difficulties existing for so many years between Her Majesty's Government and the oligarchy in Pretoria, which have assumed such an acute form during the last few years, were happily settled. But, unfortunately, that is not yet in my power. As you know, for three months we have been negotiating. President Krüger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is passed.

"President Krüger procrastinates in his replies. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossi ble, or he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature.

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited patience unparalleled in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate State. The situation is too fraught with danger; it is too strained for indefinite postponement. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways

'If we are forced to do that, then I would repeat now words used by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. I say that if forced to make further preparations, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered; but having taken this matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which, once for all, will establish us as the paramount Power in South Africa, and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Krüger when the Transvaal's independence was granted.

"It it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support, not only of the vast majority of Britons of the whole empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is the unity of the empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and interests of the em-

KRUEGER ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. RUMOR THAT A SPECIAL COMMISSION MAY BE SENT TO ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 27 .- A dispatch from Johannes burg says word has been received there from Pretoria that President Krüger and General Joubert favor sending a special peace mission to England, composed of members of the Volks-rand, headed by F. W. Reitz, State Secretary.

WISH PEACE, BUT READY TO FIGHT. Johannesburg, Aug. 26.-Commandant General Joubert, addressing a meeting of burghers -day, said they would never cease to striv for peace, but that the Transvaal, if forced to take up arms to maintain its independence, would fight to the death.

SUSPECTED EMISSARIES ARRESTED.

Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 26 .-Several persons, suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal Government, have been arrested here. Excitement prevails, and in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid the Portutroops are kept in readiness for an emer-

THE DYNAMITE MONOPOLY TO CONTINUE Pretoria. South Africa, Aug. 26.—The Volksraad yesterday, by a vote of 18 to 9, adopted the report of the majority of the Dynamite Commission, continuing the monopoly.

ANOTHER CYCLONE THREATENED.

IT IS FORMING NEAR MARTINIQUE, AND MOVING TOWARD DOMINICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 26.-The island of Martinique reports a cyclone forming south and moving toward Dominica and Guadelupe.

PORTO RICANS ILL PREPARED. HOUSES AND HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED AND

THOUSANDS WITHOUT ANY PROTECTION.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 26.-All possible preparations are being made against the predicted storm Meanwhile, the military authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the conditions which followed the recent cyclone. There is a daily dis-tribution of rice, beans and codfish, and supplies are sent to other districts as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. Official wages have been fixed at five centavos an hour. Many men have refused to work on these terms, but some assistance is obtained from boys. The headquar ters at San Juan are twenty hours' journey away and official red tape causes a good deal of con-

fusion.

Labor must be provided abundantly, and prompt action taken, if serious consequences are to be avoided. The water is foul. Four thousand cubic metres of mud and debris are piled in the streets; the hospitals are overcrowded, and the temporary hospitals are filled; there is a good deal of fever and malaria, and some typhold; such houses as are standing are overcrowded, and there are thousands who are altogether homeless.

The Americans are, for the most part, healthy. As there has been some talk of disturbance, the police and military are vigilant.

CROKER'S ABSENCE.

HE DID NOT APPEAR AT THE RACES, AS SOME THOUGHT HE WOULD.

Some of the friends of Richard Croker, who disappeared from the range of unpleasant inquiries just about the time that his faithful servants in the Board of Public Improvements attempted to bind the city to the iniquitous Ramapo water contract, thought that he might appear at the Sheeps head Bay racetrack yesterday test for the great Futurity Stakes, but they were disappointed. Sharp queries about his connection with the proposed job are flying about too thick and fast just now for a return to the haunts of men to be altogether pleasant. Mr. Croker has not been seen in these parts by any of his satellites here and it is supposed that he is still under guard of Peter F. Meyer and his dogs at Meyer's country place, near Greenwich, Conn., where, it was established a day or two ago, he is resting secure—thanks to Meyer and the dogs—from disa-greeable and disconcerting questions about Ram-

BURIED UNDER TONS OF BRICK.

Catskill, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Four men were killed here this forencon in the Washburn brickyard. were engaged in the removal of burned brick for shipment, when four acres of green brick in a kiln adjacent toppled over upon them. The mer were buried beneath nearly two hundred thousand brick. William Hendsey and two Virginia negroes

were killed outright. The fourth man, an Italian, lived about two hours after being removed from the wreck. The accident is ascribed to the faulty construction of the kiln.

COLER TO ANSWER DUTCHER

CONTROLLER WILL ATTACK THE RAM-APO PRESIDENT'S PLEA.

ABOUT THE SIGNERS OF HIS COMPANY'S PETITIONS-REFORM ORGANIZATIONS TO TAKE ACTION ON THE JOB.

The Controller spent a few hours in his office yesterday directing operations against the Ramapo scheme. He said he had read the letter of Silas B. Dutcher, president of the Ramapo Water Company and he did not think it amounted to much. He would make formal reply to the letter, he said, and would make the reply

public at a later day.

"Mr. Dutcher's letter," Mr. Coler said, "is one that may be called foxy and misleading. His arguments as to the water pressure needed for fire extinguishing purposes have been completely demolished by such competent authorities as F. C. Moore, president of the Continental Fire in surance Company. Mr. Hare, whose name is signed to the now famous, or, rather, infamous petition of the Fire Underwriters to the Board

of Public Improvements, by which Mr. Dutcher

sets so much store, is out against them. "I see that Mr. Dutcher says the character of the men behind the Ramapo scheme is a sufficient guarantee of the financial responsibility of the water company. If a few tramps could get a contract with the city of New-York such as the Ramapo Water Company wanted to get, they could secure all the financial backing they needed. The denial of a complete financial statement of the water company that wants to make such an enormous contract with the city cannot be regarded as fair treatment for the Finance Department or the people of the city. The bond of \$100,000 which the company would have to give upon receiving the contract, Mr. Dutcher says, would be an additional guarantee. A bond of \$100,000 would be ridiculously small for a company undertaking to supply water for which It would receive about \$5,000,000 a year from the city for forty years. Such a bond would be

totally inadequate to protect the city's interests. Dutcher says that New-York City has been taking water from Yonkers for years, and he understands that there are eleven private companies selling water to the city. The city has had two contracts with private water companies, the Westchester Water Company and one small company in Yonkers. Mr. Dutcher lays stress on this Yonkers company's contract, the history of which has been one of outrageous fraud. The first controversy the Controller had with the Corporation Counsel was over the confession of judgment in favor of the Yonkers company against the Controller's protest. The experience of the city with the Yonkers company is an argument against contracts with any private company."

MR. DUTCHER WON'T TELL.

Mr. Dutcher was asked yesterday if he meant in his letter to the Controller that the 3,000 business men of the city who had signed the water company's petitions were stockholders. He wrote: "The names signed to the petitions presented to the Board of Public Improvements asking that the contract be made should afford a sufficient guarantee that all the capital necessary for the work will be provided."

"Of course, the signers of the petitions are not stockholders in the company," Mr. Dutcher said, but their interest in the project shows that sufficient money will be provided."

"You infer, then, that the signers of the petition will become stockholders?"

"I infer that." "That is not the same thing as a guarantee, is

"Well, it's an inference."

"Who are some of the stockholders?" "I haven't got a list of stockholders here.

"Won't you mention some of the more prominent?"

"No. Why should I?" "Because the whole town asks the question."

"I won't tell."

"Why not?" "I don't see why I should." Controller Coler has decided to ask for an in-

junction to prevent the water company's contract being forced upon the city by the Board of Public Improvements. He probably will apply to the Supreme Court for an order on Tuesday, on grounds somewhat similar to those on which "The World" secured an order from Justice Bookstaver. The argument on the Controller's application probably will be made by ex-Judge John F. Dillon and Delos McCurdy who have been associated as counsel for the Controller. The argument on the order obtained by "The World" will come up on Friday. It is expected that decision on the orders will not be given before the Mazet Committee meets on September 12 and begins a vigorous investigation of the Ramapo job. When evidence is given to the Mazet Committee it is expected that some of the Ramapo schemers will be running to cover and the attempted steal will

be abandoned. The suit begun by "The Journal" to have the charter of the Ramapo Water Company revoked will be heard by Attorney General Davies in Albany on Wednesday. Edward Lauterbach, of the water company's counsel, went to Albany on Friday. He failed to find Mr. Davies, but had a talk with Louis F. Payn, the State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Lauterbach was sought in his law office by a Tribune reporter jesterday, but the reporter was informed that Mr. Lauterbach had gone out of the city to stay over Sunday.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union organization in the XIXth Assembly District on Thursday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union of the XIth Assembly District declares that the city of New-York should not depart from its principle of the municipal ownership of its waterworks, and approves the course of the Controller and other city officials in opposing the proposed contract to the Ramapo Water Company, and that this committee calls upon the Board of Public Improvements not to enter into such contracts.

A special meeting of the Good Government Club of the XIXth Assembly District is called for Thursday, August 31, at 8:15 p. m., at the wise in reference to the Ramapo plot. It is thought that this matter is of such public importance that every member of the club will try to attend, and the following resolution will be presented to the club members for their consideration:

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the XIXth Assembly District believes that the city of New-York should own its own water-works, and should not obtain its water supply

from a private corporation.

And be it further resolved, That it is the duty of the Board of Public Improvements not to enter into a contract with the Ramapo Water

enter into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company or any other corporation to supply water to the city of New-York.

And be it further resolved, That this club approves the course of the Controller of the city of New-York in opposing the effort to make a contract with the Ramapo Water Company to supply the city of New-York with water.

THUNDERBOLT AT

MERCIER AND MAUREL CONFOUNDED BY CAPTAIN FREY-STAETTER.

THE LATTER SHUFFLES WHEN ASKED SENSATIONAL EXPOSURE OF ARMY CHIEFS' DUPLICITY.

Rennes Aug 26 - Amid the tedious demonstrations of handwriting experts, the confrontation of Captain Freystaetter with General Mercier and Colonel Maurel, although it did not | flagrante delictu of lying." last ten minutes, burst like a bolt from the blue, shedding a flood of light on the whole trial which has yet occurred here.

Freystaetter is a tall, soldierly man, with an honest, penetrating glance and clear, sonorous voice. He stood on the witness stand side by side with Maurel, who was visibly embar-

the secret dossier brought by Du Paty de Clam to the court martial judges in 1894. But as I felt fatigued I passed them to other members of the court." "And I," interrupted Freystaetter, "affirm that

Colonel Maurel not only read all the secret documents, but also commented on them to

This caused stupefaction in the auditorium, which was heightened by Maurel's suddenly turning pale and muttering unintelligible words.

"I heard Captain Freystaetter allude to the Robin projectile as having been the subject of one of the documents delivered to Germany.

light on Friday furnished such convincing proof of the folly and iniquity of the Ramapo job, re was in the city. He apparently did not want to explain to newspaper men why he favored the contract to get water from the Ramapo Company at a cost of \$5,000,000 a year for forty years, when his quarterly report showed that twice as much water as is used by the city is allowed to run to waste over the Croton dam Maurice F. Holahan, president of the Board

of Public Improvements, who has been leader in the attempt to force the Ramapo tract on the city, was moved to say yesterday
"I want to read all of Commissioner Dalton" report before passing judgment upon it. The morning papers do not print it in full. I shall carefully investigate all that he has said. I am anxious to know where he gets the authority for saying that 680,000,000 gallons per day run to waste over the Croton dam. As a matter of fact, I have been informed that not a drop of water has run over the dam since May 4 seems incredible that any such amount of water should be wasted.

"Unless every Brooklyn engineer who has re-ported to us is a liar, unless all our official in-formation from Brooklyn is utterly unreliable, cussion about water is concerned, I want to say that I shall not be moved from it unless facts are presented so clear and strong as to warrant a change in my present beliefs. Mr. Croker will not cause me to change my attitude. I will change it for no man or men who fall to con-vince me by facts that I am wrong. I believe I am right on this question, and so I shall not

be moved by clamor or criticism.

"I do not believe that a Legislature should confer upon any band of men such powers and privileges as have been conferred upon the Ramapo people. I do not believe that it is right to give to a water company rights which are withheld from a city. If the city was in a position where it could affect to awn its own sition where it could afford to own its own water supply I should favor municipal owner-ship. But I am not responsible for the law, and had nothing to do with Ramapo legislation.

WATER SUPPLY IN SUFFOLK COUNTY Riverhead, Long Island, Aug. 26.-The Ramapo Water Company's efforts are being watched with interest in Suffolk County.

Owing to this agitation an effort may be made it the next session of the Legislature to permit the city to extend the Brooklyn water supply system over the whole of Long Island, and to annul the legislative restrictions that now prevent the acquisition of water rights in Suffolk County without the

consent of the supervisors. A valuable watershed in Suffolk is now owned by John J. Bartlett, of Greenport, who is holding the property in trust for a Brooklyn syndicate, which has expended about \$100,000 to acquire the watershed. Assemblyman J. N. Hallock, of Suffe shed. Assemblyman J. N. Hallock, of Suffeck County, believes that a move will be made to grab the Suffolk water, and said: "If such a move is made Suffolk water, and said: "If such a move is made Suffolk representatives in the Legislature and Board of Supervisors will fight to the last. Suffolk has not one drop of water to spare. If Brooklyn should come here it would be only a temporary makeshift, for in a few years our county would be sucked dry, and countless damage would be done to this section. Our farming and oystering interests would receive a great blow."

SAMARITAN AMONG THIEVES.

MAN WHO WENT ON AN ERRAND FOR PRISONER DRUGGED AND ROBBED FOR HIS PAINS.

As the result of his willingness to carry a mes-sage from a prisoner to his friends, John Belber, of No. 226 East Eighty-second-st., was robbed of everything of value he had on his person, including his coat, waistcoat and hat. Three men, Benjamin Rollins, twenty-two years old, a bartender, of No. 18 Third-ave.; George Taylor, twenty-nine years old, a waiter, of No. 146 West Twenty-seventh-st., and John Harris, twenty-seven years old, a musician, of No. 310 West Forty-first-st., all colored, are locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. station, charged with having committed the robbery. They will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morn-

Belber was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct but was discharged because of the non-appearance of the complainant. While in the prisoners' pe he made the acquaintance of another prisoner, John Day, of No. 347 West Thirty-sixth-st., who was charged with having stolen a suit of clothing When Day saw that Belber had been discharged

he asked him if he would carry a note from him to some friends, stating that he was in trouble and Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first-st, and the requesting them to come to court and prove an Boulevard, to take such action as may seem alibi. Belber consented to deliver the message, and requesting them to come to could all the same state of the clubrooms at No. 114 West Thirty-first-st. When Belber entered the clubrooms he met a number of colored men and was invited to drink. He says that he had one whiskey and a few glasses of beer. He remembers no more until 9 o clock last evening, when he awoke in clubrooms at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-st, and found the prisoners standing over him.

Belber jumped to his feet, and realized that his jewelry was gone and that he had no coat or waistcoat. He ran into the street and met Policeman Perrigo, to whom he told his story. The policeman accompanied him back to the clubrooms and arrested the three men.

Belber says that the men took \$175, two diamond rings, valued respectively at \$140 and \$40; a pair of diamond studed cuff buttons, a cane valued at \$16, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold studs, and his coat and weistcoat. He says he has a slight recollection of being carried through the streets from one clubroom to the other.

When searched in the station house Taylor had on his person nine pawnitckets—none of late date, however—and Harris had \$75 in money and a pawnitcket for a diamond stud on which he had received \$125.

DALTON KEEPS OUT OF THE WAY.

William Dalton, the Commissioner of Water
Supply, whose quarterly report that came to

The memorandum concerning the Robin projectile was not drawn up until 1897 or 1898, consequently Captain Freystaetter is detected in

Freystaetter, without losing temper, retorted that it was a projectile, not the Robin projec-It was altogether the most dramatic situation | tile, that Maurel commented upon at the 1894 court martial

Mercler's bold diversion thus falled, and it was pitiable to see his confusion and collapse, when in absolute contradiction to his famous testimony of August 12 Freystaetter declared with every evidence of truth, and without Maurel daring to gainsay him, that the false translation "It is true that I only read one document of of Panizzardi's dispatch was actually communicated to the judges of the 1894 court martial.

This is astounding, for it is now established that Mercler not only caused this false Paniszardi dispatch to be secretly communicated to the 1894 court martial, but it is the same faistfied dispatch criminally retained by Du Paty de Clam that Mercler on August 3, 1899, caused to be placed by General Chanoine, delegate of General De Gallifet, the Minister of War, in the secret dossier and surreptitiously communicated

This seems to be the end of Mercier, who can never reinstate himself in the eyes of an army which likes neither forgeries nor lies.

PROCEEDINGS AT RENNES.

DRAMATIC CONFRONTATIONS IN COURT

-ANGRY GENERALS AT BAY.

Rennes, Aug. 26,-When the Dreyfus court martial began early this morning in the Lycee, M. Alphonse Bertillon, Chief of the Anthropometric Department of the Paris Prefecture of Police, resumed his testimony interrupted yesterday by the adjournment. The comic aspect of M. Bertillon's performance again appealed to the risibilities of the audience to-day, though the judges paid close attention to his demonstrations, which were concluded at 8:30 a. m., the witness saying in a declamatory tone;

"I am convinced that the writer of the bordereau is the prisoner sitting there."

Dreyfus heard him without flinching, and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in a still more noticeable manner just before the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper which M. Bertillon had submitted to the judges as convincing proof of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner perused. it for a few moments and then handed it back with a shrug of his shoulders and without utter-

ing a word. There was a highly dramatic scene toward the end of the session to-day. Maltre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, asked to have Captain Freystaetter, one of the members of the court martial of 1894, which convicted Captain Dreyfus, called in contradiction of the deposition of Colonel Maurel, the presiding judge upon that occasion, who had testified that he only read one of the documents out of the secret dossier communicated to the court martial. The Captain, who is a finely built officer, and who has a handsome, honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and a fearless air. When he was asked to recount what had occurred, he said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of the experts in handwriting, the deposition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam, "and," he continued, "I must add, some slight influence was exercised over my

mind by hearing the secret dossier read." FACE TO FACE IN COURT.

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read, and he said they were all read. This was in direct contradiction of Colonel Maurel, and M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Captain Freystaetter with Colonel Maurel. The latter mounted the stage and presented a miserable object, with shifty eyes beneath heavy eye-

brows and a sort of hangdog look. "How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori, Then the Colonel, at bay, replied savagely: I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read." This statement called forth an outburst of hisses and indignant "Ohs!" from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession. The witness, trembling but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a flerce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience, as the gendarmes shouted

"Silence! Silence!" After this, the audience listened spellbound as Captain Freystaetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told exactly what the documents of the dossier were, and how Colonel Maurel not only read these documents, but made comments on them. This was practically calling Maurel a thorough liar, and the Colonel glared at the Captain fero-

General Mercier then asked to be heard, and

placed himself by the side of Maurel. The forbidding appearance of these two men, both dressed in civilian attire, was in striking contrast with the erect, unflinching attitude of Freystaetter, who were the smart uniform of a captain of artillery, with medals on his breast. It was a remarkable scene.

General Mercler at once denied Captain Freystaetter's declaration that the Panizzardi dispatch was contained in the dossier. "It is a lie!" he said. (Tremendous sensation.)

Captain Freystaetter, however, replied firmly, ooking Colonel Jouaust straight in the face: "I swear that what I have said is true. And I not merely remember the dispatch, but I have vivid recollection of the fact that the first words were 'Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned.'

These emphatic words increased the excitement in court.

General Mercier then replied that he did not make up the dossier, which was made up by the late Colonel Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department.

EITHER DEAD OR SICK.

M. Labori was hotly indignant at General Mercler's equivocation, and asked Colonel Jouaust again and again to have special doctors make an official examination of Colonel Du Paty de Clam to see if he was really incapable of giving testimony. But the president of the court refused, whereupon M. Labori, beside himself, cried: "Colonel Sandherr is dead! Colonel Henry is dead! And Colonel Du Paty de Clam won't come here!" Then counsel sat down boiling with indignation. Colonel Jouaust told M. Labori not to make observations.

Dreyfus said that he had nothing to ask the

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